CHANGES MADE BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT-JURORS-APPEALS-NOTARIES-CHANGES IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Albany, June 25 (Special).-The general run of bills that pass through the Judiciary Committees of the Legislature is of little interest to the average reader. But this year the bills were not only important; they decidedly interesting, especially to the city of New York. some of the bills, however, went to the Committees on Cities because they were amendments to the Consolidation Act, and they must form part of a summary of what the Legislature did that was of interest to the legal fraternity. The Consolidation Act was amended in the following particulars: Pro-viding an Assistant Corporation Connsel for the Annexed District; allowing the Assistant Corporation Counsel to act as counsel; providing for the reasonable compensation of Instices of the Supreme Court from districts who hold court in the first district; requiring a fee of \$5 from each person appointed a commissioner of deeds for the city and county of New-Commission.

Work. These amendments failed to pass: Abolishing the office of Corporation Attorney and transferring duties to the Corporation Counsel; providing that legal notices shall be published in "The City only; making fical the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions relative to convictions of gisorderly persons; forbidding police dustices to act otherwise than in an official capacity; providing that, except on Sundays and legal holidays, there sessions of the District Courts from 10 . m. till the calendar is disposed of; reducing the number of police instices from fifteen to eight, and making their salaries \$5,000 a year instead of \$8,000.

A law was passed providing for indexing, reindexing and compiling arrears of taxes, assessments conveyances, mortgages and other instruments in the office of the Register and County Clerk. A bill allowing eighteen deputy sheriffs failed to pass. The Surrogate of New-York County is allowed to appoint two or more terms of his court to be held at one time.

A judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the city and county of New-York may stay an appeal taken from a final order in default of the payment of rent. THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

In regard to jurors, the code was amended, Secso that they must be drawn not more than twenty days before the opening of the court, and in the presence of the judge and the Sheriff or his depbe published at least six days beforehand. The nes of thirty-six trial jurors shall be drawn. An effort was made to allow a peremptory challenge of six on each side in courts of record and three in courts not of record. The attempt to strike out the limitation of jurors to male citizens did not succeed; neither did the exemptions of editors, editoral writers, reporters and honorably discharged soldiers and sail-

so as to admit the testimony of an afformey who was a witness to a will, and of a physician or surgeon sues for damages on account of personal injury. Sec-tion 830 was amended so that the testimony of any witness who has died, or become insane, after a former trial may be read upon a subsequent trial subject to legal objections. A bill failed providing that, in Section 820, when a person is incompetent to tes-Incompetent. Section 3.347 was amended as to the application of various portions of the Code. Section in towns adjoining cities, so as to prevent a resident of a city, after being sued, from going into an adjoinprovides that, in any county, a term of the Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Term'ner, may be held section 228 it is provided that the justice in the General Term who has served the greatest length of time shall preside in the absence of the presiding justice. A bill authorizing, in Section 888, the taking of evidence by commission in special proceedings failed to

A number of important amendments were made to following were the chief: Section 1,310, providing that landlords, in suits with tenants, shall have no right Section 1,340, providing for appeals to the General Term from interlocutory judgments entered upon the report of a referee; Sections 2,934, 3,063, 3,065 and 3 068, allowing more prompt appeals from justices' cour's in Kings County. The Governor vetoed amendments to Sections 992, 995, 996 and 997, relating to exceptions and case on appeal, allowing an exception judge during trial, and providing for a review there of on appeal.

Code of Civil Procedure was still further mended by adding, as Title xiii, Proceedings to com-pel the delivery of books to a public officer. An amendment was made as to proceedings to change the name of an individual or a corporation. sections 2.248, 2.351, 2.355, 2.356 and 2.358 were amended as to releases and inchoate right of dower. In Sec. tions 2,352 and 2,354 it is provided that any trust company authorized to act as general guardian of the estate of an infant, without giving bond may be appointed special guardian without bond. Section 2.250 was amended so that the petition for a sale of an undivided interest of an infant or incompetent per-son must state the value of the property of which the sale is asked. The petition of a guardian for a judicial settlement of his account, Section 2,849, must pray that the securities in his official bond, or their egal representatives, may be cited to attend the set-Section 1,582, relative to the distribution of unclaimed moneys in partition sales, was amended so as to include the next of kin and all other persons terested, and to exempt the State Treasurer from Hability under certain conditions. In Section 2,729 eent of his account where one year has clapsed sine letters were issued to him, or where notice requiring clauss and vouchers to be exhibited to him has been jublished according to law. The amendment to Sec. a 2.703 provides that any person having a right of tenancy by courtesy in the surplus may elect to take a gross sum in satisfaction of such right. In fection 2,755 it is provided that the allowance by the executor or administrator of a claim shall be deemed an establishment thereof, unless objection is made by a party to the special proceedings.

The Supreme Court reporter, Sections 249 and 250, is allowed to report all cases that he deems of suffictent importance, and he may publish advance sheets at not to exceed 50 cents a volume. In Section 83, stenographers shall not alter their notes of judicial remarks and comments, or of exceptions without the consent of the parties who made them. Several attacks were made upon Section 56, relating to ex amination for admission to the bor. It was pro-posed to establish a State Commission of Examiners also to provide that one who has been a member of the Legislature for seven sessions shall be admitted to the ber, on motion, without examination. Section 58 was amended so as to exempt from the stated period of clerkship graduates of the law school of University of Buffalo and the New-York Law School, if they produce their diplomas.

CRIMINAL CODE CHANGES. The Code of Criminal Procedure was amended so that general violations of the Agricultural law shall be punished. Outside of New-York and Albany, jurisdiction is given to Courts of Special Sessions over cases of exposure of person. An attempt was made to amend the same section, No. 56, so that the same courts should have jurisdiction over towns, cittes or ciliages, instead of counties, and also to provide fo personal examination and cross-examination of ms who make affidavits for use on a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. tion 208 was amended so that an assigned counsel, in capital cases, may be paid a reasonable compensa-tion if the defendant is destitute of means. Sections 151, 161 and 164 were amended as to the fees of magistrates and the warrants of arrest in criminal proceedings on account of offences committed in anther town. An important amendment was made to by the Recorder of a city may be directed to any police officer in the State. Sections 703 and 704, elative to trials by jury in Courts of Special Sessions. was amended as to the drawing of jurors and the return of the officer charged with summoning them. A new section was added declaring the power to suspend judgment in criminal cases and prescribing the effect of such suspension. The following were among the unsuccessful efforts to amend this code: Relative to Courts of Oyer and Terminer, providing that when the piea of insanity is made in homicide cases, it must be entered before the trial of the indictment, and that the jury must decide upon the sanity of the prisoner before the indictment is tried; relating to the removal of actions from one magistrate to another in the same county; giving increased jurisdiction to police justices in villages; allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court upon an order vacating,

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PORTLAND, OREGON, July 31, 1891.

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setting aside or quashing an indictment; providing for the appointment and compensation of expert witnesses by the presiding judge of a court of record providing that appeals may be made to justices of the Supreme Court designated to not in certain justical districts. The most important amendment that falled was one to section 465, which would allow a new trial in a case like that of Carlyle W. Harris.

The Revised statings were amended in several important respects. Police justices in Brooklyn are allowed to solemnize marriages. Larger powers of guardianship are given to a surraving parent. Marriages are forbidden between nucles and nicces and between nephews and aunts. When a person entitled to the principal land, the trust shall merge in a release to such person. A bill was vetoed, providing that an executor or administrator must publish notices regarding claims against an estate in his charge.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PENAL CODE.

The miscellaneous amendments to the Penal Code, Chapter 692, refer more particularly to the Election Chapter 602, refer more particularly to the Election law, the communication with prisoners, the evasion of civil rights, the setting fire to forest laids, the discharging of firearms, the medding with steam pipes, the sending of messenger boys to disceptable places, the misconduct of veterinary surgeons, the using of false marks in manufacturing, the trespassing on Indian lands and the manufacturing, the trespassing on Indian lands and the manuforized wearing of the badge of the Leval Levice. Other amendments to the code provide: That no stores or groceries shall be open so as to district telizious meetings; that pawnerokers' shops shall be open in the day-time only, except Saturkay evening, and that they shall not be open between miniguit on Saturday and 7 a.m. on Menday; that it is a misdemeanor for a publisher to misrepresent the circulation of a newspaper for the purpose of secaring an advertisement; that the Court may have discretion to suspend sentence during good behavior of a person convicted, where the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed ten years and the person has never been conticted of a felony; that a person who removes or alters his books or accounts to definud his creditors shall be gailty of a misdementor, and that all agents conducting a manufacturing or a mercantile business in this State chall, within thirty days, file statements with the county clerk, giving the names and addresses of their p incipals, failure to do so being made a misdementor.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS. law, the communication with prisoners, the evasion

It was provided that any married woman, over twenty-one years of age, may deliver her power of dower in all cases where she may execute such release. Acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments executed in Canada were declared to be valid. A large number of minor amendments were proposed to the Executive Law relative to notaries of the public; but they were sup resided by a general amendment of great importance that became a law. This provides that the Covernor and the Senate may appoint not to exceed four notaries for each 1,000 of population in each county, but one of the four may be a bank notary. During the recess of the Senate the Governor may fill vacancies, and such appointments for unexpired terms need not be confirmed by the Senate. Notaries must pay feets as follows: In cities having a population between 50,000 and 60,000, \$50. The Clerk of the City and County of New-York may collect \$7.50 from each notary appointed for any other county except King, who files a certificate in his office. The feets shall be paid by the clerk to the county official designated by law to receive them. Where the feet is \$10, the clerk may retain \$3, until be has had \$1,500; and, in Feie County, the clerk may retain \$1.50, and the samount retained shall go toward the salary of a notarial clerk to be appointed by the clerk. The State Treasurer shall collect from the County Clerks the balance of the fees. The Executive Law was further amended so that a State paper, in Albani, shall be designated anomally by the Secretary of State, the Controller and the Treasurer. The State paper, Section 7, r lating to the exchange of laws and reports with other States, has been abelished. Finbornte provisions are made for the publication of notices required to be published in the State paper, Section 7, r lating to the exchange of laws and reports with other States, has been abelished. Finbornte provisions are made for the session laws and of the reports of the Court of Appeals. lease. Acknowledgments of deeds and other instru

session laws and of the reports of the Court of Apricals.

The Logislative law was amended so as to add to the clerical force in the Sciente and the Assembly. An amendment was made to the Public Officers law, requiring every public officer to take and the the oath of office provided for by law before he shall be entitled to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. A bill for a SEE board to examine all Lerislative appropriations before they are passed did not become a law incident data bill placing laborerin cities under the Civil Service law. The bill to abolish capital punishment passed the Assembly, but it was killed in the Senate.

The charter of the New York Law Institute was an ded so that the officers shall be a president, threet vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary and such others as the corporation may appear. The law relating to the distribution of public documents was made more explicit as to the recipients of the same.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD TO GET THE MONEY

IT IS ENTITLED, BY DECISION OF THE COURT, TO A ONE-TENTH SHARE OF A TRUST FUND

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday hunded down a decision declaring that St. John's Guild was entitled to a one-tenth share in a trust fund of \$100,000 left by Miss Elizabeth Fogg to Charles B. Fosdick. Mrs. Fogg died on January 3, 1891, and left over \$1,000,000 to charitable and deathbed, on December 19, 1809, she made a transfer of a certificate of 1,000 shares of stock of the Gutta

Percha and Ruther Manufacturing Company to Mr. Fosdick. She prepared a list of ten institutions among which the money was to be distributed, de-claring that each one should receive \$10,000, although claring that each one should receive \$10,000, among at first she had intended that each one of twenty institutions should receive \$5,000. Then she made a codicil to her will directing that the money should be distributed among the nine institutions mentioned in the statement given to Mr. Fosdick, but the name of St. John's Guliu was omitted.

The Guild sued, and Justice Ingraham decided that the tould had a vested interest in the trust fund which could not be defented by subsequent actions.

ELEVEN YEARS AT QUEENSTOWN.

AND NOW ALL MEN AT DURLIN, WHITHER THE CONSIL HAS BEEN PROMOTED, WANT TO KEEP HIM THERE AS LONG.

From United Ireland, Dublin.

A few months ago Mr. Platt, who for eleven years has been United states Consul at Queenstown, was promoted to Dublin, and an almost universal expression of good wishes from his triends in Cork and the South. It is easy to understand way Mr. Platt's appointment to Dublin was halled with pleasure at the capital. But it is rumored that Mr. Platt is to be recalled; indeed, a telegram from Washington the other day announced the appointment of a successor. We cannot believe that Mr. Cleveland would, for any American party reason, take such a step-We therefore hestiate to believe the statement. The Republic paid a distinct compilment to scotland has sending Mr. Bret Harte to Glasgow; having paid a sending Mr. Bret Harte to Glasgow; having paid a sending so by brushing him aside. We need haadly for doing so by brushing him aside. We need haadly for doing so by brushing him aside. We need haadly for doing so by brushing him aside. We need haadly for this country. And we are convinced that when he is made aware of the fact that the appointment of Mr. Platt to the censulship of the proble, he will nave no hesitation in ruitfying Irish metropolis has given great gratification to the Irish metropolis career, always endeavors to do the right thing; and we can assure him that the right thing in this case is to allow Mr. Platt and his distinguished wife to remain in Dublin. From United Ireland, Dublin.

From The Daily Independent, Dublin.

FINE MONUMENTS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THIS STATE'S HEROES.

DEDICATIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN JULY-HIS-

TORY OF THE RESERVATION. Gettysburg, Penn., June 23 (Special).-The sound hardly got beyond the borders of Pennsylvania, before Sattlefield Memorial Association was formed for the thereof, and to perpetuate the same with such memorial structures as may be erected thereon in comdirectors. The Governor of the State is president ex officio, and the charter has been amended so as to permit States making appropriations for the work of

ex-United States Senators John Scott and William A. Wallace, Daniel Agnew and Richard A. McMartrie, Joseph R. Ingersell was the first president and David

All the eighteen states that had troops in this battle have erected monuments except West Virginia and all the states except West Virginia have made appropriations to the haithefield Association for the furtherance of its work. Pennsylvania has appropriated \$50,000; New York \$18,000; Massachusetts £5,000; Ohie \$5,000; Red Island \$1,000; Connecticut \$2,500; Mew Jersey \$1,000; New-Hampshire \$1,000; Maine \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Vermant \$2,500; Michigan \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Vermant \$2,500; Michigan \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Minne \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Minne \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Minne \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Vermant \$2,500; Michigan \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Minne \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Ninne \$2,500; Mershand \$1,000; Minne \$2

relating to the distribution of public documents was made more explift as to the recipients of the same. A compilation of the Highway laws is to be made about one-ball of the Original appropriation of \$85,000 about one-ball of the original appropriation of \$85,000 was respectively to continue the publication of the Colonial Statutes. Town, village and city clerks are new to be smelded, through the secretary of Suite, new to be smelded, through the secretary of Suite, with printed slips of the secsion laws. The distribution of these slips has been more prompt than usual this year because the printed bills of both the Senate and the Assembly were in the same type of the secsion laws. 1870." The expenses were all borne by the Reglemental Association, and later when the State appromented \$500 for each regiment, the 2d declined it marked the beginning of this labor of love. From less than fifteen years ago, the work has steadily until now there are not less than 350 monuments of from \$500 to \$15,000 for regimental and brigad-

NEW-YORK'S MONUMENTS.

In the preservation of this field and the enduring marking of it for coming generations, New York State has taken a prominent and honorable part. It is the wherever the buttle raged the flercest, are the most asteful and the best constructed on the field. York Gettysharg Monument Commission, consisting of Genetals Daniel E. Sickles, Heavy W. Slocam, J. B. Carr, Josiah Porter and Colonel Charles A. Richardson, and under the personal supervision of Mr. A. J. Za-briskle, the engineer of the commission. The designs of many of the monuments are unique, and no one becommonplace. Eronze and gratific are used in the every monument. In this battle New York was represented by the largest number of troops, having sixtysix regiments of infantry, seven of cavairy, and this the state. The Legislature appropriated \$1,500 for each regiment, but in nearly every case this sum was greatly increased by private contributions. Of the eighty-six memorials probably a half dozen stand out

Ridge (the first day's field), near the Mummasburg road, and is fully bity feet high. It is surmounted by a bronze eagle, perched on a globe. It is built in On its face is the following inscription:

"Ninth Degiment, N. Y. S. M., 2d Brigade, 2d Div. 185 Corps. July 2 and 3, 1863, at Ziegler's Grove; also supported batteries with 11th and 12th and 2d Corps. Engaged on this ground July 1, 1863, 1 p. m. to 3 p. m., assisting in the capture of Iverson's N. C. Erigade." On the rear are given the dates of the muster in and out, and the total cull-tments and ensualties. On the sides, on bronze plates, are lists

the first day's fight, on the ridge beyond the sendnary, its face, indicating a spirited charge in which the command participated. On the rear is a half learth has relief of Brevet Major General Thomas C. Devin, The list of battles and the cavalry budge along with this inscription appear "Organized in New-York Mustered into service September, 1801. Re-culisted as veteran volunteers at Calpeper Coart House December 16, 1863. Mustered and of service June 17, 1866. Total number enlisted, 1,009. Casualties, effects, 241, men. 382. Resiment at Getterland. Then retired to Cemetery IIII, one squadron being the train passing over his leg inliway between the lace and instep. King says that Sainer jamped of the train, but if that were the case it would be impossible for him to fail beneath the cars. Suriner was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He said yester and the rest of the day the right of the York road.

Then retired to Cemetery IIIII, one squadron being between the cars.

NEW-YORK AT GETTYSBURG. among the last Union troops in Gettysburg on that 2 until reserved by troops of the Third Corps. Then moved to Taneytown, and on the 3d to Westminster, from which place moved with the Divi-sion (Beauford's) in pursuit of the enemy. Met and engaged them July 8, at Loonsbero, Md., holding that position. Casualties, 22." The cost of the monnment was \$7.500.

The 84th New-York (14th Brooklyn) monument is a figure in granite of a soldier larger than life size preparing to load. It stands at the famous railroad cut, in which Davis's Mississippi Brigade was captured, near the point where the battle was opened. It is a fine figure and has been much admired. The following inscriptions are found on it: East side "July 1, engaged the enemy between the McPherson iouse and Reynolds Grove. Subsequently moved to this place and engaged Davie's Brigade. Remained at the railroad cut at seminary Ridge until the final retreat. Had a running fight through Gettysburg to the morning of the 3d; went to support of Greene Brigade and was heavily engaged." South side—"The 14th Regiment, N. Y. State Militia, 84th N. Y. Vols, entered the Uni ed States Volunteer service April 13. 1861. Far delpated in twenty-two engagements with the enemy, and was discharged June 6, 1864." North side-" On this spot at 10:30 a. m., July 1, 1863, this regiment participated in the repulse of Davis's Mis-sissippi Brigade and the capture of a large portion of and men, and by the War Department record, lost during the three days 217." On the west side is the

Near the Peach Orchard, in the angle formed by General Sickles on the afternoon of the second day, stands the Excelsion (Sickles') Brigade Monument. This brigade was composed of the 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d and 74th New-York regiments. The monument consists of five columns, resting on an elevated foundation, sists of five columns, resting on an elevated foundation, supporting a capstone, and surmounted by an eagle, Around the base are five bronze plates, hearing this inscription: "On the afternoon of the 2d of July, 1863, the brigade, of waich this regiment formed a part, supported Carr's Brigade in resisting the assault of the enemy along the line of the Emmitsburg road. On July 3 supported the left centre of the army. The casualties were: 70th, 117; 71st, 91; 72d, 116; 73d, 122; 74th, 80.7

on July 3 supported the left centre of the army. The casualities were: 70th, 117; 71st, 91; 72d, 116; 73d, 112; 74th, 89.

The Irish Brigade, which received absolution Just before making the effort to prevent Hood's movement on the Round Tops from being succession, is represented by a splendid monument, which stands in the woods near the famous Wheat Field. The brigade was composed of the 63d, 62th and esth New York regiments. The monument is a Maltese cross, about ten feet high. It is made of polished Quincy grantie, and on its face appears the tracers work the numbers of the regiments and an Irish harp, all in bronze. At the foot of the cross lies a large Irish wolfhound, also in bronze. On the rear is this inscription: "The brigade entered the battle under command of Colonel Patrick Kelly, 500 strong, of which this contingent composing three buildlons, of two companies each, numbered 240 men. The original strength of these battalions was 100 men. The brigade participated with great credit to libelf and the race it represented in every battle of the Army of the Potomac in which the 2d Corps was engaged from Enir cakes to Apparation.

es are also given.

The 124th Regiment is represented by a figure in the 124th Regiment is represented by a figure in the regiment of Colonel Eds., the commended of the regiment of the regiment. The 124th Regiment is represented by a figure in granite of Colonel Ellis, the commander of the regiment in the position of parade rest. The memorial stands in the rear of the Devil's Den on the spot where the brave Ellis fell wide leading his gallant troops in a charge. The lists of the killed are given on the two sides of the meanment, and these sentiments: "Our comrades, they died for their country, and "Orange County's tribute to her brave Defenders," On the rear is: "The Orange Blossoms went into action on this spot with eighteen officers and 220 men. Lost in killed and wounded, seven officers and chelity-five men. Mustered in September 5, 1892. Total entityment, 1,320. To al losses, 5th. Mustered out, June 2, 1865."

The 44th New York (General Butterfield's Regiment) monument is not completed, and will not be by the

construction and maintenance of these rands about \$80,000 has been spent. More than thirteen miles of these lines of battle have been constructed and must be kept in repair. Such in brief is the history and work of the association in the care of which the New York monuments will be placed when dedicated. In 1870 the first regimental monument on the used was creeted by the survivors of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment. They purchased a plot of ground twenty four feet square, and feaced it off with iron raillings. On an immense boulder, which nearly covered the entire plot, they placed their simple tablet in memory of their fallen Courades, 2ttle dreaming the beginning so modestly made would develop into such expensive memorials. The monument is located in the meadow hear Spangler's spring, out of which both Union and Confederate soldlers drank on the exening of July 2, 1863, and the bronze die contains this inscription:

"From the hill behind this monument on the morning of July 3, 1863, the 2d Massachusetts Infinity made an assault upon the Confederate troops in the works at the base of Culp's Hill opposite. The regiment carried to the charge twenty-two officers and forty one emissed men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest four officers and forty one emisted men. It lest

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

SERVICES OF SONG, SERMONS AND PRAYER AT MR. MOODY'S NORTHFIELD SCHOOL. East Northfield, Mass., June 25 (Special).-The

meetings at the Young Women's Conference have been of special interest to-day. The first service was held at 10:45 o'clock in the Congregational Church in the village. Long before the bell ceased tolling the church was filled and the interval was used in singing many familiar hymns, Professor Philips, of Northfield Sentinary, acting as leader. After prayer by Major D. W. Walttle, George C. Needham read the Scripture lesson. The Wellesley Glee (Inb then sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Children's Kint," Mr. Needbam, the well-known evanuelist, then gave the morning address. His text was Isanah ts. 6. The outline of his talk was that in this verse we have, first, Carist's identity established; second, His official character; third, His name; fourth, His attributes; fifth, the extent ernment; seventh, the duration of His government. In the wonderful saviour described in this verse, we government, restored satisfaction, restored knowledge, restored strength, restored relationship and restored harmony. The service closed with the singing of

"What a Wonderful saviour,"

At 4 p. m. two meetings were held in Marquand Hall. One in the reception room for the delegates present who belong to the class of "04 was led by Miss Burrage, of Cornell University, and Miss Lowell, of Syracine University; the one in Marquand Chapel was led by Miss May Whittle, hrown as "Reu d Top." Here, while the delegates we be either seated on the grass or standing in groups, Mr. Speer spoke on "The beep eding of Cur Sp ri us I lives." This meeting closed just in time for those present to adjoint to Stone Hall for the evening service at 8 o'clock. At this meeting Mrs. George C. Needham 5 o'clock. At this meeting Mrs. George C. Needham 5-pake, music was rendered by the wellesday tide Cub and a trio was sing by Miss Turner, of Hartford: Miss May Whittle and Miss Mande Philips. One of the foreign delegates to the conference, Miss Chibbon, of London, spoke a few words.

As the trains roll into the Grand Central station and sleps were much crowded. Many men and boys alighted before the train stopped. On other cars the crowd pushed until many had to jump or be pushed off. Edward shriner, of No. 116 East Fifty second-st., and William King, two boys about

The Best Thing in Milk Pails is Pearline. That's the solid truth. You get them cleaner, and with less work and fuss, than

with anything else you can use. It saves you so much that it's cheaper than the commonest stuff can be. Proof-the largest dairies and dealers use Pearline. Some women are afraid of Pearline. They think that where cleaning is made so easy, there must be some harm to the thing washed. But Pearline can't hurt milk pails, anyway, And it can't hurt the finest lace or the softest hands,

any more than it hurts milk pails. with the imitations—the fact that they are imi-Not So tators or followers proves a lack of something.

TO SUPPLY LUNCHEONS TO FIREMEN.

ARRANGING FOR THE CHURCH TEMPERANCE

Every fireman in the departm nt. From Chief Hugh Benner down to the humblest employe, is interested in the plan to furnish light refreshments to the me

determined upon in all its minor details," said Secretary Robert Graham, of the Church Temperance So ciety, on Saturday, "there is little doubt that the proposed arrangement will be perfected and will be in operation soon. Some misstatements which have gone abroad concerning the use of our night lunch wagon should, however, he corrected. When the Excise Commissioners broached the idea of issuing 200 licenses for all-night places for people who need refreshment when others are asleep, the Women's Auxiliary of this society procured the handsome lunch wagon which the Park Commissioners have permitted to stand in Union Square during the last few weeks, where tea, coffee, milk, sandwiches, etc., are sold for 5 cents, as the uniform price, and are not given away, as has been published.

"Fire Commissioner Gray noticed the good work the wagon has been accomplishing, and a short time ago came to me with the idea of procuring a similar one for the use of his department. In company with Chief Bonner we talked the matter over, but there ap-peared many obstacles in the way of the department's might not be called upon for duty once in a month. "It was then suggested that our wagon might be

called into requisition whenever the occasion required. To this we gladly consented, and this is the plan now under consideration. Commissioner Gray will try to get permission from the Park Commissloners for the wagon to stand in its place during th day as well as night, to be summoned to duty at fires from the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, in Thirt enth-st., when necessary. It will be dragged to fires by one of the horses of the department. "Considerable additional expense will be demanded

this expense will undoubtedly be found at once. Ac this expense will undoubtedly be found at once. According to the proposition under consideration, the Commissioners will be called upon to pay for all the foed given to the men during the progress of a fire, which will be taken account of by the man in charge. The wagon will be drawn within the fire lines and the department will be responsible for all damage that may accrue to it while it is under their control. Hot food will be served to the men in cold weather and cold food and cooled light drinks in hot weather.

ALICE KILLS TWO OF HER CCBS.

THE LIONESS WAS HUNGRY AND ATE ONE OF THEM-THE THIRD STILL LIVES.

Two of the three baby lions that were born at night. Alice had been in a bad temper all day keepers, suspecting that she might injure them, had keep a close watch on her. Just before she had her evening meal Priday night Assistant Director lay another of the cuos, gean, prosents and a blow from its mother's paw. Mr. Burns called for assistance, and was soon joined by two keepers, Downing and Snyder, but before they could rescue

the injured cub its mother had devoured it. The third cub lay sleeping by its mother's side unharmed. The lioness was driven into an adjoining cage and The lioness was driven into a cages was lowered, the door which separated the cages was lowered. He schools and public institutions, if it have it it must be admitted that the American people it must be admitted that the American people. door that separated her from the keeper. He left door that separated her from the keeper. He left the cage as quickly as possible, and the floness was silleyed to return to her former place of continement. About three hours later she became quiet and whined for her cub, which was returned to her. She seemed overloyed to receive it, fondling it in a motherly way.

A close watch is keft on her to see that sie does not kill the remaining cub. She has a bad reputation for destroying her offspring. The dead cub was sent to the Museum of Natural History.

INMEMORY OF THE AUGSBURG CONFESSION

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. J. B. REMENSNYDER.

A targe congregation listened to an interesting historical discourse on the Augsburg Confession, by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, yesterday, vices were in commemoration of the 463d anniversary of the presentation of the Confession at the Diet of

Angsburg.

Jesus Christ, the preacher said, was the first great confessor. Luther first publicly proclaimed his confessor in 1517, and as years rolled on it came to be the general belief that all should confess. Accordingly, Luther, at the decree of the Emperor Charles V and with the aid of Melancthon, because of the latter's inimitable style of composition, prepared the Augsburg Confession, which was after-ward signed by the high and the low born. Luther, being under a ban, could not be present at the Diet of Aussburg when the Confession was presented, but he went to Coburg, only five miles away, and there prayed for divine direction.

Charles V received the Confession, many Catholics

were converted, and Protestants were filled with enthusbasm. The Confession was proclaimed to the All evangelical churches to-day must acknowledge it as their origin. Fifty millions of people have signed the Augsburg Confession, and if ever all evangelical charcles unite their union must be essentially a republication of the Gospel. It is

All true Christianity must be thoroughly catholic in the universal sense of the word. The Augsbarg Confession is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and by its liberality of doctrine it has con ferred an inestimable boon on mankind. The greatless of the closing decade of the nineteenth century ness of the closing decade of the nineteenth century is due to the civil and religious liberty instilled in the Angsburg Confession. It was a protest against Rome and against useless forms of Protestantism. Unlike the Calvinistic theology, it teaches that all are saved by Christ's blood, and only those are lost who actually refuse to believe. While confessions in other creeds are still being amended, the Lutheran confession remains unchanged: it remains the sublinesign of Lutheran unity. The most significant religious phenomenon of our age, and one of which all Lutherans may well be proud, is the solidarity of Lutheranism, unaffected by ecclesiastical vagaries

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ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE REV. MADISON C. PETERS COMMENDS THE POPE'S ACTION AND FAVORS AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighthst., yesterday morning in his remarks introductory to the sermon said: "The Pope in calling off the radical ecclesiastics from the public schools commends himself to Americans in general. The Pope is wise enough to perceive that if Catholicism is to be triumphant in America it must assume love for our pubthe live cub and the body of the dead one. While the keeper was in the cage the Boness was wild with rage. She made several frantic effects to break the are fair, and they are anxiens and willing to be are fair, and they are anxions and willing to be friendly if the Catholic Church will take rank with the other churches, cease its antagonism to our pub-lic schools and its participation in politics, and abanto mob Protestants. In France it may do for the Church to ally itself with the monarchical cause while the Republic sustains it at a cost of millions of dollars annually, but in America because still in the minority they live in peace, and my prayer is that the abempt on the part of the Church to accommodate

"The American people need have no fear of the Catholic Church under such leaders as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, but from the Corrigans, who are more Roman than American and more Catholic than the Pope, may the God of Lexington and Gettysburg deliver us! I am glad that we have an Am can Pope, and my hope is that the American Catholio Church may soon be imbued with the patriotism and the courage to declare independence of Rome, even as the American Episcopal Church to its Inestimable advantage threw off the galling yoke of the Bishop of London. Why were nearly all the Episcopalian their first allegiance was to Eagland while the Bishop lies now feel that Rome has the first claim upon their liberties to yield alleglance to the Pope as to the

Czar. the Church pursued where she had undisputed sway, and it is hoped as a result of the Pope's wise counsels that there will be an end to this exasperating controversy on the school question. We are engaged, at Eucon said, in the heroic work of building a nation, Bacon said, in the heroic work of baliding a nation, and whether Catholics or Protestants, let us remember that we are Americans first, and no despotism shall be introduced here, whether in politics or religion; free to read, to think, to act and to control our own affairs. Methinks I see the dawn of a coming day when Catholic. Protestant and Jew will unite as American citizens in maintaining our public schools and all our public institutions on a pnoite American basis."

THE ARION SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

The Arion Society held its thirty-ninth annual sum mernight's festival at Washington Park, Sixty-ninth-st. somel; dec rated with Japanese lanterns and colored gas jets, while the casino was gay with flags, floral received by President M. Vom Bauer; vice-presidents R. Weinardt and H. C. Kudlich; secretary L. Kortum and Treasurer C. Lucuis. The Committee of Ar-rangements was composed of R. Weinhardt (chair-Mayer, E. M. Burghardt and B. Kaempffert, and the 11 or Committee of Barry Rubens, Charles Whehrum,

a band under the leader-ship of Herr F. Lieboldt, concert by a string orchestra of fifty pieces, under of 120 voices, without accompanist, directed by Max spicker, in the absence of F. Van der stucken, the regby dancing. A pleasant incident of the evening was the arrival of Ernst Stungen, a son-in-law of George Ehret, as chaperon of a party of German tourists en route for the World's Fair, among the tourists being count Betushy, Attorney-General Martins and Lieutemants Gaertner and Striceter, of the German Army.

A new time-table for the summer has been made out by the Scuth Brooklyn Ferry Company. Its provisions will be of interest to residents of South Brooklyn, Bay Aidge and Bath Beach. Heretofore the last night boat for Thirty-ninth-st. has left New-York at half past 11 o'clock. Hereafter there will be an extra boat leaving the New-York pier at 12:30 a. m.

Elegant Saratoga Specials morning and afternoon every day via New-York Central